

The Sun

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month.....\$2.00
 DAILY, Per Year.....24.00
 SUNDAY, Per Year.....2.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....26.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....2.16
 Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.
 PARIS—Rue de la Paix, 12, near Grand Hotel, and
 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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Forcible and Precise.

Mr. BRYAN has formulated this reply to the inconvenient question as to whether he will bolt the St. Louis ticket next summer in case the convention fails to reaffirm the Kansas City platform:

"You had better ask that question of those who are trying to drag the party back to where it was between 1892 and 1896."

As a phrase descriptive of those Democrats who now want to reorganize the party for victory, Mr. BRYAN's invention strikes us as accurate and felicitous.

"Those who are trying to drag the party back to where it was between 1892 and 1896."

Between 1892 and 1896 the Democracy was in the White House.

The Centre of Legislation.

The census returns include almost everything else, but not specifically the population of Dunlap, Ill. The Gazetteer tells us that Dunlap is a post-hamlet in Peoria county, fifteen miles north of Peoria, with a population of 80. What was the population in 1900? The census submerges Dunlap in some mysterious "minor civil division." Thus those eighty or more souls are lost from sight. This is annoying, because Dunlap is a major civil division. Dunlap is the centre of legislation, at least of thoughts on legislation, the very seed-bed and sprouting-ground of bills and statutes and acts.

In the Senate, Thursday, the Hon. SHELBY MOORE CULLOM presented fifteen petitions of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Dunlap. Fifteen petitions from a single association, which cannot possibly include more than a small number of the eighty or more Dunlapians. The Dunlap Patrons of Husbandry pray for:

1. An amendment to the Constitution to regulate control corporations and combinations.
2. Legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
3. Legislation to revise the fees and salaries of all officers.
4. Legislation to extend foreign markets for American agricultural products.
5. Legislation to regulate the use of shoddy.
6. The passage of the Pure Food bill.
7. Legislation requiring all laws to be approved by the people.
8. An amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
9. Appropriation for the improvement of public highways.
10. Appropriation for a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Great Lakes and thence to the seaboard.
11. Legislation to prevent railway companies from charging more for carrying mails than for transportation of freight by express companies.
12. Legislation for the establishing of postal savings banks.
13. The passage of the Post-Parcel bill.
14. Legislation to increase the pay of rural mail carriers.

All this constructive work. The only negative or destructive idea put forth by Dunlap is:

15. A prayer against the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill.
- Is there any community that discharges its duties toward Congress and the country more earnestly and thoroughly than Dunlap? We don't believe so. Who cares where the centre of population is? The centre of legislation is at Dunlap, Ill. Log may it remain there!

The Army of Religion.

We receive letters which speak disrespectfully and contemptuously of Christian Science and the organized believers in it. The sending of such letters to THE SUN is useless, for we shall not print them.

So also we receive letters ridiculing all forms of religious belief and treating Christianity as a childish superstition no more deserving of serious consideration than the feticular of savagery. They do not discriminate between the Churches, but put them all together as representatives of a survival of belief in the myths and fables of the childhood of the race. These also go into the waste basket.

Letters come to us attacking the religion and ethics of the Jews, who now number something like 700,000 of the population of New York, and seem likely to increase in number until they shall be as many as either of the two great divisions of Christians, at least, of those who are more than purely nominal in their allegiance to Christianity. The time has passed when the Jews could be set aside contemptuously as an insignificant part of the community. They have become one of its greatest social forces. New York is already the Jewish capital of the world, so far as concerns the magnitude and the social and material influence of that race. No assault can prevent the destined prominence, if not predominance, of Jewish New York. The schools and colleges are full of them, they are crowding into the learned professions and in trade and finance, everywhere they are getting to the front.

Christian Science is one of the remarkable religious developments of modern times. The religious emotion expressed in Christianity is of tremendous consequence in the history of mankind. The survival of Judaism is one of the most momentous of the phenomena in the history of mankind. Only a shallow philosophy regards lightly these manifestations of the human religious instinct—the age-long passion of mankind to search for a supernatural explanation of the mystery of existence.

The present unquestionably is a time of scepticism as to that religious explanation. Probably never in the history

of the world was there so much intelligent doubt of it as there is now; and it is not merely doubt of any particular religion, but of all religion—of the very existence of a personal God. This, too, is respectable. Only a shallow mind brushes aside the inquiry as captious and impertinent, for the natural science which has given so great distinction to this era is making it. It deserves the respect to which honest and intelligent search for truth is always entitled. The world is the better for it.

To-day, however, something like a quarter of the population of this great community will attest by their presence in churches their continuing belief in the religious solution of the mystery of existence. Here is a list of the church membership of New York as compiled by the Federation of Churches:

Catholic, enrolled.....864,900
 Catholic, out of Church.....265,200
 Protestant, enrolled.....1,152,650
 Out of Church.....741,090
 Jews.....675,000

The Protestant denominations are enumerated thus in the order of their strength:

Protestant Episcopal.....38,368
 Methodist, all bodies.....48,138
 Lutheran.....45,745
 Presbyterian, all bodies.....45,526
 Baptist, all bodies.....37,827
 Reformed, Dutch.....23,693
 Congregational.....18,633
 All others.....24,784

These statistics demonstrate how great and powerful is the army of religious belief in New York. Other statistics tell the same story. The ecclesiastical properties in the list of exemptions from taxation aggregate in value more than \$200,000,000, and this amount is steadily increasing.

Is Hudson Bay Private Property?

The settlement of the Alaska boundary question has given vitality to another question of importance to our northern neighbors. The Canadian Government is now giving attention to the exact political and geographical status of Hudson Bay. Is it or is it not a *mare clausum*? A glance at the map shows the great bay so effectively surrounded by Canadian territory that no reasonable doubt would seem possible. It might almost be said that the very heart of Canada, geographically, is this 580,000 square miles of water area, practically approachable only through Hudson Strait. Yet the matter is sufficiently indeterminate to justify Canada in making an official investigation.

Although the question is by no means a new one, it is but recently that the matter has become really important. A few years ago the shores of the bay were a wilderness known only to Indians and trappers who dealt with the outside world solely through the agency of that venerable institution, the Hudson Bay Company. Chartered, originally, by CHARLES II., in May, 1670, this company claimed exclusive trading privileges throughout the region of Hudson Bay and James Bay for nearly two hundred years. CHAMPLAIN's energies made Canada a French colony, but the northern boundary of French possession was vague. French interests disputed the rights of the Hudson Bay Company under the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave England sovereign rights to the bay, the strait and the surrounding territory. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally gave to England full control and possession of what is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

By a treaty concluded in 1783 the people of the United States obtained certain fishing rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Newfoundland banks, and also in "all other places in the bay, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish." The Treaty of Ghent, which closed the War of 1812, appears to have established the fishing rights of Great Britain and her colonies in the territorial waters of British North America. But this did not fully determine the limits of those territorial waters. The convention of 1818 is more definite, and upon this the Canadians have rested more than one claim regarding their fishing rights. This convention established the "three mile limit" over certain areas, but gave to American fishermen equal rights with British and Canadian fishermen in certain other areas whose northern limits were only vaguely defined beyond the fact that the rights were to be "without prejudice to any of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company." The long monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company was surrendered to the Dominion Government in 1869, for \$1,600,000, and it may be presumed that thereafter the waters of Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay fell under the same conditions as those prevailing in regard to other Canadian waters.

But the rights secured to American fishermen by the convention of 1818 remain. Under that convention, they were at liberty to fish along the coast of Labrador and "northward indefinitely." For many years they have fished and maintained whaling stations "northward indefinitely," past Cape Chudleigh, along Baffin Land, through Hudson Strait and in Hudson Bay. The Canadians have done no business there. The Americans have done much. Canada is now considering the establishment of a barrier from Cape Chudleigh to Baffin Land, at the entrance to Hudson Strait, on the ground of sovereignty over these waters, as an inland sea, and under the old British "headland theory," which the United States Government has never officially recognized.

In point of area Hudson Bay stands third among the world's inland waters. The Mediterranean Sea covers an area a little less than 1,000,000 square miles in extent. The Caribbean covers 680,000 square miles, only 100,000 more than Hudson Bay. Hudson Strait is a waterway of 500 miles in length, varying in width from 50 to 100 miles. To claim all this as private property of the Dominion of Canada is to assume a considerable responsibility, and possibly to open a question whereof the settlement would involve many years of diplomatic discussion. Canada can hardly claim that American fishermen have trespassed on the rights of Canadian fishermen, because for about sixty years Americans have been the only people

who have gone there. New Bedford whalers have made many a profitable voyage into the bay, while the Canadians have paid no attention to their opportunities.

The strongest influence for the determination of the question is in the project of railway extension to the shores of the bay. Lines are now being pushed in that direction, and others are projected from the south and from the west. For four months in the year the bay route would be available for transatlantic traffic and constitute the shortest possible line, by many hundreds of miles, between the Canadian wheat fields and the markets of Europe. With railway connection, the bay and its adjoining waters would become available and valuable as a fishing ground for a large variety of food fish, besides the whales, walrus, porpoise and hair seal now captured by the enterprising New Bedford men.

The wisest policy for Canada, so far as the water area is concerned, would seem to be an "open door" for many years to come. Such a policy might do much toward building up the vast waste places of Keewatin and Ungava, and constitute a highly valuable source of national wealth. It may be found difficult, as well as impolitic, to close a door 100 miles wide at the end of a 500 mile channel leading into a 600,000 mile expanse of ocean water.

The Ex-Mandarin of Buz-Buz.

Somewhere in the dark backward and abysm of time, an early maker of "limbericks" sang of

"The Mandarin of Buz-Buz,
 His face covered with fuzz (fuzz),
 And he hits the pipe, he does, does—
 That Mandarin of Buz-Buz."

That maker was a seer and foreseer. There is a mandarin of Buz-Buz, and a good man he is and has suffered losses, for which the Government ought to recompense him. A letter from the Hon. ELIOT ROOT to the Hon. JOSEPH C. CANNON introduces to us the Moro JAJI BIN YDRIS, "a loyal and useful Moro." In a letter dated at Jolo, Oct. 23, 1902, and addressed to the Civil Governor of Manila, JAJI BIN YDRIS tells his story. He is a poor Moro, he has lost all he possessed, and he asks redress. In November, 1900, he was the owner of the boat Panco, with a license to trade and with a permit from the commanding officer at Jolo to carry arms for self-defence. Armed also with a customs permit to load a general cargo, he left Jolo on the Panco, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M., bound for Pasangan, on Basilan Island. At about 11 P. M. the Panco was off Pila Island. All sails were set, but the wind had slackened and the boat was making little headway. There was a lantern at the stern. The night was very clear. JAJI BIN YDRIS was on watch. AMBURO was steering. All the men were awake. At about 1 A. M. they saw the red light of a steamer, which they recognized as the United States launch Ogden, from Zamboanga. JAJI, the son of YDRIS, reports what followed:

"When about 300 yards distant from us, she suddenly changed her two lamps, acoustic and heat, and came straight at us. We at once shouted, 'Lancha Panco, lancha Panco,' and AMBURO took the lantern from the stern and held it about, while we kept on shouting. There was no response from the launch, which ran straight into our boat, striking the port quarter, and my boat immediately filled with water. AMBURO, who held the lantern, was thrown into the sea by the shock, the lantern striking and injuring his head. Sarg, another member of the crew, was also thrown overboard and barely escaped drowning.

"The Ogden steamed away, leaving us drifting on the wrecked boat, though we shouted to her crew to save us. She returned about an hour afterward, and finding us still afloat, demanded the surrender of our arms. We complied, and were then taken aboard her. I asked the captain of the launch if he would save my goods or tow my boat. He said he could not do so, being in haste to get to Jolo. I asked him why he ran into my boat, and he replied: 'Did you not see our lights?' I answered: 'Yes; and he then asked: 'Why did you not get out of our way?' I said: 'How could I do that? There was not enough wind, and we kept on shouting. We put in all for some time of it, but after seeing his lights, I replied that it was the duty of a steamer to go out of the road of a sailing vessel, not for the sailing vessel to go out of the road of a steamer, as a sailing vessel was helpless without wind.'

"Col. WALLACE of the Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding at the Post of Jolo, writes to the Adjutant-General of the Division of the Philippines that JAJI BIN YDRIS has been "favorably known" to him since he took command at Jolo. JAJI is intelligent, speaks fluent Spanish, and was Mandarin of Buz-Buz under the Spanish régime. He has medals from the Spanish Government, and since the American occupation has done good service as a messenger, "without asking or receiving compensation, though he is poor." JAJI's claim was thoroughly investigated at the time by Major SWERT, then commanding at Jolo, who recommended payment. "It is the impression," says Col. WALLACE, "that JAJI's pecuniary inability to personally present his claim in Manila was detrimental to his interests." Col. WALLACE thinks on the strength of the evidence and his personal knowledge of JAJI, that the claim should be allowed. He adds this bit of hearsay but interesting evidence:

"Mr. GOWMAN, former Sergeant-Major Twenty-third Infantry, now employed at Jolo by the Insular Government, states that during a conversation he had with Capt. WALLACE of the launch Ogden on her arrival at Jolo after the accident, the captain said that PAYMATER and Mrs. STANTON were on board, and that during the night of the accident Mrs. STANTON's chair had been so placed on deck as to interfere with the proper lookout of the man at the wheel, and that the captain had added: 'Damn the Moros, anyhow.'"

Civil Governor TART refers the claim to the Attorney-General of the Philippines for an opinion as to its validity or equity. The Attorney-General accepts the conclusions of Col. WALLACE and of Major-General DAVIS, who has asked if "there is not some way that the civil government can make an appropriation to relieve this old Moro." The Attorney-General leaves it to the Commission to determine that Governor TART referred the matter to the Commission, but recommended that the claim be paid. The Commission decided that the claim was against the United States Govern-

ment and not against the Insular Government.

The report of the Judge-Advocate General to the Adjutant-General set forth the evidence on the side of the Ogden. Without questioning the good faith of the witnesses, we must say that we are not impressed by their evidence. Major STANTON, a passenger on the Ogden, was asleep on the deck and was roused by the yell of the captain of the sailboat. He saw no lights. As the Panco's lantern was making a dent in AMBURO's head before Major STANTON could have been fully awake, it is no wonder he saw no light. The dent has been seen by Mr. CHARLES SCHUCK, official interpreter. It is a little unkind to knock a man's lights out, so to speak, and then accuse him of not having any. Naturally, the man at the wheel and the lookout on the Ogden are sure there were no lights on the Panco. The lookout is equally sure that there were no shouts. Private WARNICA was "lying down and not asleep." He heard no shouts. Evidently he doesn't wake up as quickly as Major STANTON. Private HUDDLESTON didn't see or hear anything that would make him believe there was a boat near. According to him, the night was "cloudy." According to WARNICA, "the night was so dark that they had to get very close to the boat before they could distinguish what it was." The sailing master was sure that everybody on the Panco was asleep, "as they made no sign until after they had been run down." All these persons, except Major STANTON, have a personal reason for showing that they were vigilant. The soldiers were on guard.

Why did the Ogden return an hour after the collision, order the crew to surrender their arms and then take them on board and carry them to Jolo, subsequently returning their arms? Did it occur to somebody that "Damn the Moros" might be a rather inconvenient motto, after all?

JAJI's claim is for \$1,079.25 Mexican. "The loyalty of the claimant and his friendship to the United States is unquestioned," says Mr. ROOT. His claim has a more honest face than many of those for which Congress appropriates money easily. We hope that Congress will reimburse this excellent old Moro. He has waited more than three years.

Bronx Borough a Separate County?

The movement started several years ago for the erection of a separate county out of the territory now embraced in the borough of The Bronx has been taken up this year by the North Side Board of Trade, and a bill creating the new county of The Bronx has been prepared for introduction in the Assembly. It is proposed to elect a County Judge, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, a Sheriff, a County Clerk and a Register of Deeds, with salaries to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen. The Chamberlain of the city of New York would perform the duties of treasurer of the new county. The City Court of New York and the Municipal courts would be continued in their present jurisdiction, and the county would have its own terms and sittings of the Supreme Court. The Commissioner of Jurors would be appointed under the same conditions that now obtain in New York county. Until a county jail can be built in the new political subdivision, the jails of New York county would be used for Bronx prisoners.

There are now four counties within New York city, the maintenance of whose governments, as provided for in the budget of 1903, cost as follows:

New York County.....\$2,327,781.21
 Kings County.....1,174,306.80
 Queens County.....157,360.00
 Richmond County.....88,610.38

The Bronx now contributes approximately one-fifth of the money necessary to pay the expenses of New York county, or \$155,185, an amount sufficient to pay the cost of complete county government such as the people of Queens county have. The borough stands third among the five in New York city in the assessed valuation of its real estate, which is \$247,090,767—twice as much as the valuation of Queens county and almost six times as much as that of Richmond. In the valuation of its personality it also stands third, with \$1,762,041. The total valuation of property taxable for county purposes is \$261,852,208. It is plain that the Bronx could support a county government without difficulty, and it must be borne in mind that the development of the territory as a residence and business community has practically only begun. In 1900 its population was 209,507, according to the Federal census. In July, 1901, the Department of Health estimated the population at 285,000.

New railroad facilities, the extension of the business district of Manhattan, and the growth of the population of the city combine to increase the number of residents in The Bronx, and the consequent demand for convenient public administration. The plan will be opposed vigorously, and whether it can be put through this year is a question. In time The Bronx, because of its size, the magnitude of its commercial interests, and the increase in its population, will demand a county government and receive it.

Comment by Mr. Bryan's Old Friends.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is capering through the East, and is about to caper through the South, with a silver chip on his shoulder. He is enjoying himself thoroughly and is as sure that the St. Louis convention will not kick away the Kansas City platform as he was sure of being elected President in 1896 and 1900. "Recalcitrants" will please sit in the sinners' seats while the Great American Silver Exhorter delivers his lecture from the exact centre of the stage.

Mr. BRYAN's happiness is not shared by his old friends. They watch his antics with sorrow and warn him that he will be spanked, good and hard, if he doesn't behave himself. Their opinion of his attempt to monopolize the Democratic party for the third time is expressed tersely by Senator DUBOIS of Idaho, a Democrat who was formerly a Silver Republican and a devout

worshipper of the great white dollar of our daddies:

"He has had his chance twice on the issue which he names, and it is time for him to pause and find out what his friends think of the situation. If he maintains the attitude expressed in his Lincoln speech and to-day's interview he will make it necessary for the convention to turn him down in a manner that shall all regret, and which will be likely to cause bad feelings. He above all others ought to know that free silver is dead, and that it will have no friends at St. Louis."

The Hon. R. M. JOHNSTON, the Texas member of the Democratic National Committee, also gives public admonition:

"He has made it necessary for conservative Democrats, who ought now to have their incomes, to squelch him, and we had all hoped that his duty would not be neglected on us. Mr. BRYAN himself has now dashed that hope. Whether or not he will be let down easy or with a jolt depends on whether or not he keeps this thing up to the day of the convention. He ought to know that he can no longer be a detainer of Democratic policies."

Whenever an infant phenomenon grows too talkative and shows a disposition to be disagreeable to the guests at the breakfast table, he has to be lugged off and massaged sternly with a slipper.

The helpless situation in which the life saving crews find themselves when an attempt is made to launch a boat in an unusually heavy sea was illustrated again yesterday, when a schooner went ashore on the Queens pier saving station. The fog obscured the vessel, so that no line could be shot to her, and while the surfmen listened to the cries of the doomed mariners on board of her:

"Tremendous seas defeated repeated attempts to launch the surfboat."

The Government could better afford to spend a vast sum of money to provide runways for boat launching than to permit a condition of affairs under which such a fact could be reported.

TAMM HIBBY, T. B. NEEDLES and C. R. BERKINROD, composing the Dawes Commission, have sent to the Senate a memorial denying totally the serious charges that were made against them last spring of trading in Indian lands and profiting from their official positions. The memorial presents the Commissioners in the light of devoted public servants serving under the most difficult conditions, and attempts to swindle the Indians they have thwarted.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Massachusetts district, has introduced a bill in the House providing that oil and water-color paintings, statuary, sculpture, drawings, engravings and etchings from foreign countries shall be admitted to this country free of duty when they shall have been produced or manufactured more than fifty years before the date of importation. Mr. LOVERING has been impressed by the fact that a resident of Boston was compelled recently to pay a large sum in duties on works of art that the nation should have welcomed instead of trying to bar out.

Senator HANNA is still confined in bed with the grip, but is making good progress—Washington dispatch to the Herald.

Is Science Trembling on the Verge of Something Great?

From the Nineteenth Century.

At present the phenomena of physics are, as it were, divided into two camps: acoustic and heat, which are explained from the laws of mechanics; and electricity, with its subdivision, light, which has not been satisfactorily so explained. For half a century we have tried to explain electricity mechanically, and may be said to have failed; let us now try to explain mechanics electrically, and see where that will lead us.

The word "electricity" is a word of words whether we say that all matter is electrically charged or that all matter is modified electricity. But it may lead to the most far-reaching conclusions if, in explaining the phenomena of the laws of electricity should be taken as the basis from which we start, instead of, as hitherto, the inertia of matter. And, inasmuch as the more nearly any explanation approaches the truth, the better does it point the way to fresh knowledge, the fact that so radical a change may be about to take place is one of the reasons why there is a feeling of expectancy in the air. It is hoped that a mere change of the point of view, and the consequent problems, and it is suspected that science is trembling on the verge of something great.

A Word for Porto Rico Fruit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A number of articles have been published lately reflecting on the orange industry of Porto Rico.

I wish to say that during the past year we have been using Porto Rico oranges and pineapples almost exclusively, and find them superior to any others that we have ever tried. Many of the wild oranges are as good as the finest Florida specimens. When you consider that they are only five days in transit from the trees to New York, that there are no frosts to contend with, and that irrigation is unnecessary, you can see fair reason to hope that Porto Rico will soon lead the world in the orange industry. The freight rate is only 25 cents a box, and this is all a great advantage.

Do not encourage the infant industries of Porto Rico! C. S. H.

"Hell with the Lid Off" in Dante.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am not mistaken. Dr. Parkhurst, Mark Twain, Bernhard, John Burns, James Parton and others named are not the originators of "Hell with the lid off." It strikes me that Dante, in *"The Inferno,"* Canto IX, lines 115 to 121:

"So was it here, save that in horror here
 Fastid, for 'midst the graves were scattered
 flames,
 Wherewith intensely all throughout they burned,
 That from far on craft there hotter needs
 To the inferno, the inferno, the inferno,
 From them forth issued lamentable moans.
 Such as the sad and tortured wail might raise."
 OCEANOGRAPH, N. J., Jan. 21. J. H. MCCREARY.

For a New Registration Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Whereas United States Government clerks employed in the District of Columbia, in the railway mail service and elsewhere, entitled to vote here, are put to the expense and loss of time of two trips, once to register in person and once to vote.

Therefore will you not use the powerful influence of THE SUN in advocating an amendment to the registration laws providing that Government employees entitled to vote here, but employed outside the State, may register by affidavit, verified and sent by mail? Our Assemblyman, Mr. Newcomb, writes me that some amendment to the registry laws is being prepared, and he has suggested mine. I am interested—my son is a clerk.
 NEW YORK, Jan. 22. MOSES SHIRN.

Talk Happiness.

Talk happiness! Not now and then, but every blessed day. You'll be glad to believe. The half of what you say:
 There's no room here for him Who whines at Sarah. You go to it. Remember, son, the world is full of things without your voice.

Talk happiness each chance You get—and

Talk it good and strong! Look for it in

The byways as you grimly Plod along:

Perhaps it is a stranger now Whose visit never Comes.

But talk it! Soon you'll find That you and Happiness Are chums.

Lo! Advance. J. W. WRIGHT.

WOMEN IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Their Rights and Their Ability to Exercise the Suffrage, Religious and Political.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: After reading this morning your editorial "An Agitation for Woman Suffrage in the Anglican Church" I feel, as one baptized, confirmed and for many years an active worker in the Episcopal Church, like saying a little on the subject.

I was glad indeed to read that the women of England—though I would it had been American women—had at last, in one respect, made an organized protest against the position to which the Church for so long has seen fit to assign them; and even more glad for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named. These champions are long before he had seized upon the subject, and even more glad for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named. These champions are long before he had seized upon the subject, and even more glad for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named.

I have no doubt that the women of England—though I would it had been American women—had at last, in one respect, made an organized protest against the position to which the Church for so long has seen fit to assign them; and even more glad for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named. These champions are long before he had seized upon the subject, and even more glad for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named.

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A WORLD-BE-EPISCOPALIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In your editorial "An Agitation for Woman Suffrage in the Anglican Church" you say that it does not appear whether the women of England are of the general interest in the subject or are as indifferent and even hostile to such suffrage as are the great mass of American women.

I represent a large number of women who are going to vote just as soon as in the present state of the law they are not allowed to do so. I represent a large number of women who are going to vote just as soon as in the present state of the law they are not allowed to do so. I represent a large number of women who are going to vote just as soon as in the present state of the law they are not allowed to do so.

Negro Ministry in England.

From London Truth.

The passing of the Christy Minstrels—of the Moore and Burgess enterprise, it is understood, to be allowed to lapse after next autumn—will, I judge, be regarded by the happy excuse for a history of the burnt cork movement by the well known Scottish writer Mr. John T. Fyfe of Stonehaven, who has for some time past been collecting information on the subject.

There seems, indeed, a question as to when the Christy Minstrels really made a start in this country. No doubt they were a development, partly of the dark merry makings on the part of the negro minstrel, and partly of the performers of the Rice ("Jump Jim Crow") kind, who appeared in London in the early years of the last reign. Mr. John Ashton in his entertaining book of "Famous Firsts" has recorded that the first of the Christy Minstrels (last published) has, however, unearthed from the Illustrated London News a drawing of that which is probably the original British negro minstrel, a drawing of a man in a top hat and tail coat, with a cane, and a woman in a long dress, and a child, and the principal comedian being the only one of the three. Several of the other members of the semi-circle, the "bones," of course being opposite him, while two others played the piano and the violin. The drawing is a very good one, and the man in the top hat is a very good one, and the woman in the long dress is a very good one, and the child is a very good one.

The first part of the entertainment consisted of a song, and the man in the top hat was the principal comedian, and the woman in the long dress was the only one of the three. Several of the other members of the semi-circle, the "bones," of course being opposite him, while two others played the piano and the violin. The drawing is a very good one, and the man in the top hat is a very good one, and the woman in the long dress is a very good one, and the child is a very good one.

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The Ohio Court and the Ticket Scalpers.